# CITY OF WHITEWOOD WHITEWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	2-10
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds Balance Sheet	13
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the	
Government-wide Statement of Net Assets	14
Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	15-16
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities	17
Proprietary Funds Balance Sheet	18
Proprietary Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets	19
Proprietary Funds Statement of Cash Flows	20
Notes to Financial Statements	21-36
Required Supplementary Information:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	37-38
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Library Fund	39
Budgetary Comparison Schedule Additional Sales Tax Fund	40
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	41
Other Reports:	
ndependent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance	
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with  Government Auditing Standards	42-43
Auditor's Comments and Closing Conference	11 17

Certified Public Accountants

810 Quincy Street
P.O. Box 3140, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709
Telephone (605) 342-5630 • e-mail: ktllp@ktllp.com

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City Council City of Whitewood Whitewood, South Dakota

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the CITY OF WHITEWOOD (the City), Lawrence County, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2010, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 2 through 10, and the required supplementary budgetary information on pages 37 through 41, are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management, regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

December 15, 2010

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2009

This section of the City of Whitewood (the City) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the years ended December 31, 2009. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The City's net assets from governmental and business-type activities decreased by \$27,847 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in grant revenue in 2009 and to an overall decrease in sales tax and proprietary fund revenues in 2009.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the City's revenues generated from charges for services, taxes and other revenues of the governmental programs was \$851,062, \$40,870 more than the \$810,192 of governmental program expenditures, before transfers.

The City's proprietary funds expenses exceeded revenue by \$68,717 before transfers for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease in change in net assets was due to fewer capital contributions in 2009.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the general fund reported a decrease in fund balance of \$201,987, primarily due to a decrease in sales tax and the expense of repairs to streets from flooding.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, including related notes, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The governmental funds statements tell how general government services, like public safety, were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

Proprietary fund statements offer short- and long-term financial information about the activities that the City operates like businesses. The City has two proprietary funds – the Water Fund and Sewer Fund.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the City's financial statements, including the portion of the City government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of the overview section of the management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-1

	Government-wide	Fund Sta	atements
-	Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
	Entire City	The activities of the	Activities the City
Scope	government (except	City that are not	operates similar to
	fiduciary funds)	proprietary or fiduciary,	private businesses,
		such as finance office,	the water and sewer
		police, fire and parks	systems
	Statement of	Balance Sheet and	Balance Sheet;
Required	Net Assets and	Statement of Revenues,	Statement of Revenues,
Financial	Statement of	Expenditures and	Expenses and
Statements	Activities	Changes in Fund	Changes in Net Assets;
		Balances	and Statement of
			Cash Flows
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
rocus	All assets and		All assets and
Tuno of	liabilities, both	Only assets expected to be used up and	liabilities, both
Type of Asset/	financial and capital,	liabilities that come due	financial and capital,
Liability	and short-term	during the year or soon	and short-term
Information	and long-term	thereafter; no capital assets included	and long-term
Type of	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of
Inflow/	cash is received	after the end of the year;	when cash is received
Outflow	or paid	expenditures when goods	or paid
Information		or services have been	
		received and payment	
		is due during the year or soon thereafter	

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED)

#### Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between the City's assets and liabilities – are one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

Increases or decreases in the City's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the City's property tax base and changes in the sales tax revenue base.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are reported in two categories:

Governmental Activities -- This category includes most of the City's basic services, such as police, fire, public works, parks department and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes, charges for services, state and federal grants and interest earnings finance most of these activities.

Business-Type Activities -- The City charges a fee to customers to help cover the costs of certain services it provides. The City's water and sewer systems are included here.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds – not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

State law requires some of the funds. The City Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

The City has two kinds of funds:

Governmental Funds — Most of the City's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at the end of the year that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Proprietary Funds – Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both short- and long-term financial information. The City's proprietary funds are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

#### Net Assets

The City's combined net assets decreased by 1 percent between 2008 and 2009 - decreasing by \$27,847.

The Statement of Net Assets reports all financial and capital resources. The statement presents the assets and liabilities in order of relative liquidity. The liabilities with average maturities greater than one year are reported in two components – the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year. The difference between the City's assets and liabilities is its net assets.

Table A-1

		<del></del>	Statement o	f Net Assets		**	
		ernn etivi	nental		ess-type	an an	-4- <b>1</b>
	2008	LIVI	2009	2008	ivities 2009	2008	2009
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2009
Current & Other Assets	\$ 903,189	<b>S</b>	817,836	\$ 605,029	\$ 475,087	\$1,508,218	\$ 1,292,923
Capital Assets	983,245		1,048,017	3,372,499	3,291,158	4,355,744	4,339,175
Total Assets	\$1,886,434			\$3,977,528	\$ 3,766,245	\$5,863,962	\$ 5,632,098
	<del></del>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7
Long-Term Debt	\$ 534,811	S	477,898	\$1,073,320	\$ 1,055,531	\$1,608,131	\$ 1,533,429
Other Liabilities	33,128		27,264	185,727	62,276	218,855	89,540
Total Liabilities	\$ 567,939			\$1,259,047	\$ 1,117,807	\$1,826,986	\$ 1,622,969
			<u> </u>				
Net Assets:							
Invested in Capital Assets,							
Net of Related Debt	\$ 451,710	\$	577,541	\$2,300,379	\$ 2,239,219	\$2,752,089	\$ 2,816,760
Restricted	96,850		81,561	46,581	65,807	143,431	147,368
Unrestricted	769,935		701,589	371,521	343,412	1,141,456	1,045,001
Total Net Assets	\$1,318,495			\$2,718,481	\$ 2,648,438	\$4,036,976	\$ 4,009,129
			<del></del>		,,,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Beginning Net Assets	\$1,212,385	\$	1,318,495	\$2,180,520	\$ 2,718,481	\$3,392,905	\$ 4,036,976
Change in Net Assets	106,110	Ψ	42,196	537,961	(70,043)	644,071	(27,847)
	100,110		,1/0	557,501	(70,043)	077,071	(21,041)
Percentage of Change							
Net Assets	8.75%	<u> </u>	3.20%	24.67%	-2.58%	18.98%	-0.69%

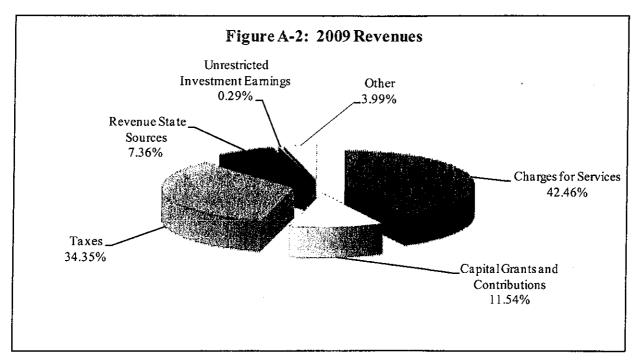
# Changes in Net Assets

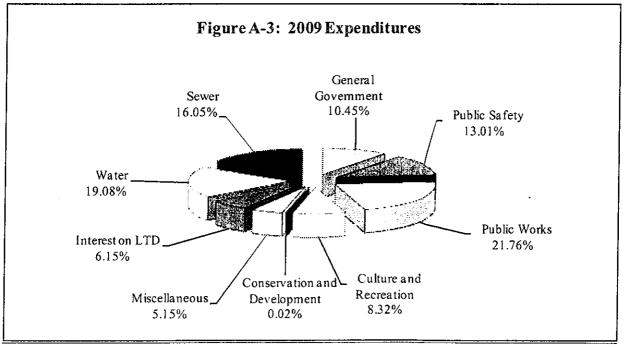
The City's revenues (excluding transfers and gain on capital assets) totaled \$1,221,113 for the year ended December 31, 2009. (See Table A-2). The total cost of all programs and services increased for the year ended December 31, 2009. The City's expenses cover a range of services, with over 45 percent related to public works, public safety, and general government. (See Figure A-3)

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Assets (Continued)





# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Change in Net Assets (Concluded)

Table A-2

	Total Governmental Activities				T Busin Act		-type	Grand Total		
	2008		2009		2008		2009	2008		2009
Revenues										
Program Revenues										
Charges for Services	\$ 172,686	\$	161,419	\$	341,229	9	357,075	\$ 513,915	\$	518,494
Capital Grants and Contributions	43,247	,	129,261		566,326		11,650	609,573		140,911
General Revenues			·		ŕ		,	,		,
Taxes	469,289	1	419,483		_		_	469,289		419,483
Revenue State Sources	27,034		89,896		_		_	27,034		89,896
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	15,217		2,251		8,593		1,326	23,810		3,577
Other	12,074		48,752		-		-,	12,074		48,752
Total Revenues	739,547		851,062		916,148		370,051	1,655,695		1,221,113
Expenses										
General Government	114,455		130,493		-		_	114,455		130,493
Public Safety	156,712		162,543		_		-	156,712		162,543
Public Works	152,675		271,725		_		-	152,675		271,725
Culture and Recreation	114,044		103,963		_		_	114,044		103,963
Conservation and Development	586		300		_		_	586		300
Interest on Long-Term Debt	34,843		76,813		-		-	34,843		76,813
Miscellaneous	71,016		64,355		_		_	71,016		64,355
Water Services			-		192,518		238,267	192,518		238,267
Sewer Services	~		-		174,775		200,501	174,775		200,501
Total Expenses	644,331		810,192		367,293		438,768	1,011,624		1,248,960
Excess Revenues										
Before Transfers	95,216		40,870		548,855		(68,717)	644,071		(27,847)
Transfers	10.004				(10.00.0		ـــــــ برو			
Taisters	10,894		1,326		(10,894)		(1,326)	-		-
Increase in Net Assets	\$ 106,110	\$	42,196	\$	537,961	\$	(70,043)	\$ 644,071	\$	(27,847)
Ending Net Assets	\$ 1,318,495	\$	1,360,691	\$ 2	2,718,481	\$	2,648,438	\$ 4,036,976	\$	4,009,129

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE (CONCLUDED)

#### Governmental Activities

During 2009, revenues of the City's governmental activities exceeded expenses by \$42,196. This is a decrease over the prior year due to less sales tax revenue and higher expenses.

#### **Business-type Activities**

During 2009, expenses of the City's business-type activities exceeded revenues by \$70,043. This decrease was due primarily to a \$554,676 decrease in capital grants received during 2009.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The financial analysis of the City's funds mirror those highlighted in the analysis of governmental and business-type activities presented above. The City maintains several governmental funds and two business-type funds. Most of the City's funds had some gain during the year.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the City budget several times. These amendments fall into two categories:

- Supplemental appropriations and contingency transfers approved for unanticipated, yet necessary, expenses to provide for items necessary for health and welfare of its citizens.
- Increases in appropriations, primarily by contingency transfer, to prevent budget overruns.

A supplemental appropriation was made for the year ending December 31, 2009 for unforeseen expenses in the General Fund as a result of flooding repairs and clean up.

The general fund budget for 2009 was \$825,955 and the actual amount spent was \$767,735 which resulted in a difference of \$58,220, this additional savings is the elected officials and the departments being fiscally responsible for the budget line items.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

The City had invested in a broad range of capital assets at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, including land, buildings, various machinery and equipment. (See Table A-3)

Table A-3

	Capi	tal Assets (N	let o	f Depreciation	on)				
		Gover Acti	nmei vitie			Busine Acti	ess-t ivitie		
		2008		2009		2008		2009	
Land	\$	20,200	\$	20,200	\$	23,253	\$	23,253	
Buildings		151,500		147,320		820,304		764,686	
Improvements		721,563		798,750		2,495,937		2,431,291	
Machinery and Equipment		89,982		81,747		33,005		25,339	
Construction Work in Progress		-				-		46,589	
Totals	\$	983,245	\$	1,048,017	\$	3,372,499	\$	3,291,158	

The 2009 major governmental capital asset additions included \$12,500 for a police vehicle and \$8,759 for library books.

There were no major business-type additions in 2009.

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the City had \$1,533,429 and \$1,608,131, respectively, in long-term debt.

	Outstand	ing Debt an Gover Acti	ntal		ess-type ivities
		2008	 2009	2008	2009
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$	202,651	\$ 180,165	\$ -	\$ -
Tax Incremental District #1		189,282	171,455	-	-
Special Assessment Bonds		139,602	118,856	-	•
Compensated Absences		3,276	7,422	1,200	3,592
Water Revenue Bonds				903,000	894,690
State Revolving Fund Loans		-	-	138,382	130,195
Rural Development Loan		<u>.</u>	 <b>-</b> .	30,738	27,054
Total	\$	534,811	\$ 477,898	\$ 1,073,320	\$ 1,055,531

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONCLUDED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the City experienced an increase in total property valuation of \$3,738,513. The increase in property valuation allows the City the ability to increase the amount of revenue generated from property taxes by approximately \$17,098 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Under the state mandated property tax freeze, property taxes from one year to the next may increase 3 percent or an amount based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lower.

One of the primary sources of revenue to the City is based on taxable retail sales in the community (sales tax). The city experienced a decrease in taxable sales of 10 percent during 2009 and has budgeted for an increase in sales tax revenue for 2010.

The City's adopted General Fund budget for 2010 will be \$619,415. The largest portion of this decrease is reduction in costs for street repairs from floods offset by an increase in purchases of new City equipment in 2010.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City of Whitewood Finance Office, 625 Fifth Street, Whitewood, SD 57783.

# STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	GOVERNMENTAL BUSINESS-TYPE					
	A	CTIVITIES	<u>A</u>	CTIVITIES		TOTAL
Assets:						
Cash and Investments (Note 2)	\$	529,857	\$	219,763	\$	749,620
Accounts Receivable		261,011		45,932		306,943
Restricted Investments		14,718		200,588		215,306
Deferred Charges, Net of Amortization		-		8,804		8,804
Deposit		12,250		-		12,250
Capital Assets (Note 7):						
Land and Construction in Progress		20,200		69,842		90,042
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		1,027,817	-1 -	3,221,316		4,249,133
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,865,853	\$	3,766,245	\$	5,632,098
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	18,174	\$	30,010	\$	48,184
Other Current Liabilities		9,090		32,266		41,356
Noncurrent Liabilities (Note 5):						
Due Within One Year		86,973		25,382		112,355
Due in More Than One Year		390,925		1,030,149		1,421,074
TOTAL LIABILITIES		505,162		1,117,807		1,622,969
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		577,541		2,239,219		2,816,760
Restricted for:		377,371		2,237,217		2,010,700
Debt Service		69,311		65,807		135,118
Deposit - SDPAA (Note 10)		12,250		-		12,250
Unrestricted		701,589		343,412		1,045,001
TOTAL NET ASSETS		1,360,691		2,648,438		4,009,129
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$	1,865,853	\$	3,766,245	\$	5,632,098

CITY OF WHITEWOOD

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

			- Program		es pital		Net (	Expense anges in			
		(	Charges		ts and	Go	vernmental	Busine	ss-Type	!	
Functions/Programs	Expenses		r Services		butions		Activities		ivities		<u>Total</u>
Primary Government			1.00	34	<u> </u>	-	1011.7.1.00	7.1017			10101
Governmental Activities:											
General Government	\$ 130,493	\$	4,006	\$	_	\$	(126,487)	\$	_	\$	(126,487)
Public Safety	162,543	•	545	•	-	•	(161,998)	•	-	Ψ	(161,998)
Public Works	271,725		59,625	129	9,261		(82,839)		_		(82,839)
Culture and Recreation	103,963		2,103		-		(101,860)		-		(101,860)
Conservation and	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-,,,,,				(101,000)				(101,000)
Development	300		-		_		(300)		_		(300)
Miscellaneous	64,355		95,140		-		30,785		_		30,785
Interest on Long Term Debt	76,813		-		_		(76,813)				(76,813)
Total Governmental Activities	810,192		161,419	129	9,261		(519,512)				(519,512)
			•		<del>′</del>		- <b></b> /				.\ , /
Business-Type Activities:											
Water	238,267		194,581	:	3,650			(4	0,036)		(40,036)
Sewer	200,501		162,494		3,000		-	•	0,007)		(30,007)
Total Business-Type Activities	438,768		357,075		,650		-		0,043)		(70,043)
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,248,960	\$	518,494	\$ 140	),911		(519,512)	(7	(0,043)		(589,555)
	General Reven Taxes:	ues:									
	Property 1	<b>Faxes</b>					236,698		-		236,698
	Sales Tax	es					182,785		-		182,785
	State Shared	Reve	enue				89,896		-		89,896
	Grants and (	Contri	ibutions No	t Restric	ted		15,246		_		15,246
	Unrestricted	Inves	stment Earn	ings			2,251		1,326		3,577
	Miscellaneo	us Re	venue	_			33,506				33,506
	Transfers						1,326	(	1,326)		-
	Total General Revenue and Transfers						561,708	·	<u>-</u>		561,708
	Change in Ne	t Asse	ets				42,196	(7	0,043)		(27,847)
	Net Assets, Be	ginni	ng			1	,318,495	2,71	8,481	4	,036,976
	Net Assets, E	ıding				\$ 1	,360,691	\$ 2,64	8,438	\$ 4	,009,129

# BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Assets	General <u>Fund</u>	Library <u>Fund</u>		l Economic Development <u>Fund</u>	Debt	Tax Incremen District #1 - Debt Service Fund	t Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
101 Cash and Investments (Note 2)	\$ 204,723	\$ 35,505	\$ 62,326	\$ 173,334	\$ 53,969	\$ -	\$ 529,857
107 Restricted Investments (Note 2)	14,718	-	-	- 1.0,00.	• 55,505	-	14,718
108 Property Taxes Receivable	21,954		_	-	-	_	21,954
110 Sales Taxes Receivable	-	_	555		_	_	555
115 Accounts Receivable	18,783	-	-	~	_	624	19,407
121 Special Assessments Receivable	-	-	-	-	53,700	-	53,700
128 Loan Receivable - West River					55,755		23,700
Foundation	_	-	_	40,000	-	-	40,000
132 Due from Governments	125,395	_	-	_	_	_	125,395
154 Deposit - SDPAA (Note 10)	12,250	•	-	_	_	-	12,250
Total Assets	\$ 397,823	\$ 35,505	\$ 62,881	\$ 213,334	\$ 107,669	\$ 624	\$ 817,836
Liabilities  202 Accounts Payable 216 Accrued Wages Payable 220 Customer Deposits 224 Deferred Revenue (Note 3)  Total Liabilities	\$ 17,900 4,925 3,450 136,389	\$ 274 715 -	\$ - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - 53,700	\$ - - - -	\$ 18,174 5,640 3,450 190,089
Total Liabilities	162,664	989			53,700	*	217,353
Fund Balances 261 Reserved Fund Balances 261.04 Reserved for Debt Service 261.16 Reserved for Loan Receivable -	14,718	-	-	-		624	15,342
West River Foundation	•	-	-	40,000	-	•	40,000
261.16 Reserved for Deposit - SDPAA	12,250	-	•	•	-	-	12,250
262 Unreserved Fund Balances							
262.02 Designated - Memorial Park	2,916	-	-	-	-	-	2,916
262.03 Designated - Capital Outlay	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
262.09 Undesignated	205,275	14,516	62,881	173,334	53,969		509,975
Total Fund Balances	235,159	34,516	62,881	213,334	53,969	624	600,483
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 397,823	\$ 35,505	\$ 62,881	\$ 213,334	\$ 107,669	\$ 624	\$ 817,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 600,483
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	1,048,017
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(477,898)
Assets, such as delinquent taxes receivable, special assessments receivable and due from governments, are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	190,089
Total Net Assets - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,360,691

Dis	Increment strict #1 - bt Service <u>Fund</u>	Total vernmental <u>Funds</u>
\$	76,459	\$ 229,257
	-	182,785
	-	168
	-	849
	-	4,006
	-	61,320
	-	586
	-	5,129
	-	5,912
	-	7,726
	-	22,861
	-	819
	-	37,032
	-	210
	- - -	2,103
	-	8,136
	_	300
	-	35
		2.251
	-	2,251
	-	14,606
	-	15,246
	-	95,140
	<u> </u>	 31,869
	76,459	 728,346

- 61,784 - 3,935 - 9 - 44,262 - 20,503 - 149,903 - 80 - 5,497 - 209,672 - 35,431 - 31,330 - 57,788 - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156 - 64,355 79,227 931,877 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051  \$ 624 \$ 600,483	Tax Increme District #1 Debt Service Fund	
- 9 - 44,262 - 20,503  - 149,903 - 80 - 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431 - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156 - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051		61,784
- 44,262 - 20,503  - 149,903 - 80 - 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431 - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156 - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	3,935
- 20,503  - 149,903 - 80 - 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431  - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	9
- 149,903 - 80 - 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431  - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	
- 80 - 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431  - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	20,503
- 5,497  - 209,672 - 35,431  - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	149,903
- 209,672 - 35,431 - 31,330 - 57,788 - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156 - 64,355 79,227 931,877 - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	-	
- 35,431  - 31,330 - 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	5,497
- 31,330 - 57,788 - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156 - 64,355 79,227 931,877 - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	-	•
- 57,788  - 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	•	35,431
- 300 79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	
79,227 137,872 - 109,156  - 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	57,788
- 109,156  - 64,355  79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	
- 64,355 79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	79,227	
79,227 931,877  - 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963  (2,768) (200,568)  3,392 801,051	-	109,156
- 1,637 - 2,137 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051		64,355
- 2,137 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	79,227	931,877
- 2,137 - (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051		
- (811) - 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	-	
- 2,963 (2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	-	
(2,768) (200,568) 3,392 801,051	-	
3,392 801,051		2,963
	(2,768	) (200,568)
\$ 624 \$ 600,483	3,392	801,051
	\$ 624	\$ 600,483

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (200,568)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements, but increase assets on the government-wide statements.	109,156
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities, which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	(44,384)
The fund financial statement governmental fund property tax accruals differ from the government wide statement property tax accruals in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available."	6,424
Governmental funds report special assessments as revenue when available, but the statement of activities includes the full amount of special assessments as revenue upon completion of the project at the point when an enforceable legal claim arises.	(10,740)
Governmental funds report due from governments as revenue when available, but the statement of activities includes the due from governments upon expenditure of allowable costs.	125,395
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.	61,059
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	(4,146)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$	 42,196

### BALANCE SHEET PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

DECEMBER 31, 2007						m
		Water		Sewer		Total Proprietary
		Fund		Fund		Funds
Assets		<u>- unu</u>		<u>r unu</u>		runus
Current Assets						
101 Cash and Investments (Note 2)	\$	197,494	\$	22,269	\$	219,763
107 Restricted Cash and Investments (Note 2)	•	162,042	•	38,546	•	200,588
115 Accounts Receivable		15,120		13,400		28,520
117 Unbilled Accounts Receivable		4,989		4,423		9,412
132 Due from Other Government - Grant		4,707		8,000		8,000
159 Deferred Charges		9,030		8,000		
191 Accumulated Amortization				-		9,030
Total Current Assets		(226) 388,449		86,638		(226)
Total Current Assets		386,449		80,038		475,087
Capital Assets (Note 7)						
160 Land		-		23,253		23,253
162 Buildings		664,728		845,641		1,510,369
163 Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings		(88,504)		(657, 179)		(745,683)
164 Improvements Other Than Buildings		2,299,908		867,114		3,167,022
165 Accumulated Depreciation - Improvements		,		•		.,,
Other than Buildings		(432,949)		(302,782)		(735,731)
166 Machinery and Equipment		74,105		38,893		112,998
167 Accumulated Depreciation -		71,105		30,073		112,770
Machinery and Equipment		(59,717)		(27,942)		(87,659)
168 Construction Work in Progress		9,877		36,712		46,589
Total Capital Assets, Net		2,467,448		823,710		3,291,158
				****		
Total Assets	3	2,855,897	<u> </u>	910,348	<u> </u>	3,766,245
Liabilities and Net Assets						
Current Liabilities						
202 Accounts Payable	\$	11,931	\$	18,079	\$	20.010
205 Current Portion of Long-Term Debt (Note 5)	Ф		Ф		Þ	30,010
215 Accrued Interest Payable		9,346		12,444		21,790
•		2,252		-		2,252
216 Accrued Wages Payable		2,278		2,156		4,434
220 Customer Deposits		15,380		10,200		25,580
233 Accrued Leave Payable (Note 5)		1,852		1,740		3,592
Total Current Liabilities		43,039		44,619		87,658
Long-Term Liabilities						
237 Long-Term Debt, Net of Current Portion (Note 5)		885,346		144,803		1,030,149
Total Liabilities		928,385		189,422		1,117,807
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Net Assets						
253.1 Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1	.572,756		666,463		2.239,219
253.2 Restricted for Debt Service		60.851		4.956		65,807
252.0 Unrestricted Net Assets		293.905		49,507		343,412
Total Net Assets	1	,927,512		720,926		2,648,438
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 2	,855,897	\$	910,348	\$	3,766,245

CITY OF WHITEWOOD

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

	Water <u>Fund</u>	Sewer <u>Fund</u>	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating Revenue			
380 Charges for Goods and Services:			
Security for Revenue Bonds	\$ 194,019	\$ 162,494	\$ 356,513
381 Other	562	-	562
Total Operating Revenue	194,581	162,494	357,075
Operating Expenses			
410 Personal Services	70,532	69,868	140,400
420 Other Current Expense	63,357	59,482	122,839
453 Amortization	226	37,702	226
457 Depreciation	64,818	63,112	127,930
Total Operating Expenses	198,933	192,462	391,395
		172,102	371,373
Operating Loss	(4,352)	(29,968)	(34,320)
Non-Operating Income (Expense)			
361 Earnings on Deposits and Investments	1,093	233	1,326
470 Interest Expense and Fiscal Charges	(39,334)	(8,039)	(47,373)
Total Non-Operating Expense	(38,241)	(7,806)	(46,047)
Loss Before Contributions and			
Transfers	(42,593)	(37,774)	(80,367)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
331 Capital Grant	3,650	8,000	11,650
511 Transfers Out (Note 6)	(1,093)	(233)	(1,326)
Total Other Financing Sources	2,557	7,767	10,324
Net Loss	(40,036)	(30,007)	(70,043)
Net Assets - December 31, 2008	1,967,548	750,933	2,718,481
Net Assets - December 31, 2009	\$ 1,927,512	\$ 720,926	\$ 2,648,438

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

		Water <u>Fund</u>		Sewer Fund	P	Total 'roprietary <u>Funds</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		<u> 111111</u>				
Receipts from Customers	\$	194,179	\$	159,285	\$	353,464
Payments to Suppliers		(53,965)		(53,079)		(107,044)
Payments to Employees		(70,402)		(69,779)		(140,181)
Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities		69,812		36,427		106,239
Cash Flows Used in Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers Out		(1,093)		(233)		(1,326)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Purchase of Capital Assets		(9,877)		(26,720)		(36,597)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt		(8,308)		(11,873)		(20,181)
Accounts Payable Paid on Purchase of Capital Assets		(110,951)		-		(110,951)
Capital Grants		114,601		-		114,601
Interest Paid		(74,856)		(8,039)		(82,895)
Net Cash Flows Used in Capital and						
Related Financing Activities	<u> </u>	(89,391)		(46,632)		(136,023)
Cash Flows Provided by Investing Activities:						
Interest Earned		1,093		233		1,326
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(19,579)		(10,205)		(29,784)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31, 2008		379,115		71,020		450,135
Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31, 2009	\$	359,536	\$	60,815	\$	420,351
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities Operating Loss	ø	(4.252)	ď	(20.0/0)	dt.	(24.000)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities:	\$	(4.352)	\$	(29,968)	\$	(34.320)
Depreciation Expense		64,818		63,112		127,930
Amortization Expense		226		•		226
Change in Assets and Liabilities:						
Accounts Receivable		534		(3,553)		(3,019)
Accounts Payable		9,392		6,403		15,795
Accrued Wages Payable		(1,118)		(1,055)		(2,173)
Customer Deposits		(936)		344		(592)
Accrued Leave Payable		1,248		1,144		2,392
Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$	69,812	\$	36,427	\$	106,239
Noncash Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Capital Grants Receivable	\$	_	\$	8,000	\$	8,000
Purchase of Capital Assets Included in Accounts Payable	•	-	Ψ	9,992	A.	9,992

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity of the City of Whitewood (the City), consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that make up the legal entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The City participates in a cooperative unit with Northern Hills Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force. See Note 9 entitled Joint Venture for specific disclosures. Joint ventures do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit, but are discussed in these notes because of the nature of their relationship with the City.

#### b. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or it meets the following criteria:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### b. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued):

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the City financial reporting entity are described below:

#### Governmental Funds:

General Fund – the General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always considered to be a major fund.

Special Revenue Funds - special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Library Fund – to account for the fines and similar charges deposited into the library board bank account. (SDCL 14-2-42) This fund is a major fund.

Additional Sales Tax Fund – to account for an additional one percent gross receipts tax which may be used only for acquisition of land, capital improvement, and promotion of the City. This fund is a major fund.

Economic Development Fund – to account for the CDBG monies received in 1991. The money is used to create revolving loans for economic development purposes. This fund is a major fund.

Debt Service Funds – debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Special Assessment Debt Service Fund - to account for assessment payments from property owners which are used only for the payment of the Special Assessment debt principal, interest, and related cost. This fund is a major fund.

Tax Incremental District #1 Debt Service Fund — to account for the property tax revenue received on the tax increment district to finance debt service and capital construction related to infrastructure improvement made within the tax increment district. This fund is a major fund.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### b. Basis of Presentation (Concluded)

Fund Financial Statements (Concluded):

#### **Proprietary Funds:**

Enterprise Funds – enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The enterprise funds do not apply any FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges. This fund accounts for the construction and operation of the City waterworks system and related facilities (SDCL 9-47-1). This is a major fund.

Sewer Fund – financed primarily by user charges. This fund accounts for the construction and operation of the City sanitary sewer system and related facilities (SDCL 9-48-2). This is a major fund.

#### c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

Measurement Focus:

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified-accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary fund types.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Basis of Accounting

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and, expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

### Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified-accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the City of Whitewood, the length of that cycle is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2009 are property and sales tax receivable, and special assessments receivable.

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt, which are recognized when due.

All proprietary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred. There are no significant inter-fund utility charges.

### d. Capital Assets

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated cost, where actual cost could not be determined. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the donation date. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant and which extend the useful life of a capital asset are also capitalized.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### d. Capital Assets (Continued)

#### Government-wide Financial Statements: (Continued)

Approximately 10 percent of the total December 31, 2004, balance of the governmental activities and business-type capital assets included costs that were determined by estimations of the original cost. These estimated original costs were established by reviewing applicable historical costs of similar items.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 2004, were not required to be capitalized by the City. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 2004, are recorded at cost, and classified as "Improvements Other than Buildings."

Construction-period interest for capital assets used in governmental activities is not capitalized in accordance with USGAAP; however, construction period interest for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, is capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and on each proprietary fund's Statement of Net Assets/Balance Sheet.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capitalization <u>Threshold</u>	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$ -0-	N/A	N/A
Improvements Other Than Buildings	\$ 10,000	Straight-line	15-75 years
Buildings	\$ -0-	Straight-line	50 years
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 2,500	Straight-line	5-20 years

Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as Capital Outlay expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### e. Long-Term Liabilities

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of sales tax and water revenue bonds, state revolving loan funds, special assessment debt, Rural Development loans and compensated absences.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis for both the fund and the government-wide financial statements.

#### f. Program Revenues

Program revenues are derived directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

- 1. Charges for services arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals and are restricted for use in a particular program.
- 3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals and are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

#### g. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, non-capital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

### h. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of the cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool, including restricted investments, is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

#### i. Equity Classifications

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as net assets and is displayed in three components:

- 1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) laws through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net assets all other net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

### Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Reserved" and "Unreserved" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

#### j. Application of Net Assets

Under the terms of grant agreements, the City funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost reimbursement grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net assets available to finance the program. It is the City's policy to first use restricted net assets, prior to the use of unrestricted net assets, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### k. Inventory

The City maintains no significant amounts of inventory at December 31, 2009.

#### (2) Deposits and Investments

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Deposits – The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1 and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation duly authorized to do business in South Dakota.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (2) Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments — In General, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly including, without limitation, United States treasury bills, notes, bonds, and other obligations issued or directly or indirectly guaranteed by the United States government, or otherwise directly or indirectly backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government; provided that, for other than permanent, trust, retirement, building, and depreciation reserve funds, such securities shall either mature within eighteen months from the date of purchase or be redeemable at the option of the holder within eighteen months from the date of purchase; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) and meeting the requirements of § 4-5-9, if the repurchase agreements are entered into only with those primary reporting dealers that report to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and with the one hundred largest United States commercial banks, as measured by domestic deposits; or (c) in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, whose shares are registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933 and whose only investments are in securities described in (a) and repurchase agreements described in (b).

#### Investments of the City consist of the following:

	Credit Rating	Maturity	 ir Value at 2/31/2009
WF Advantage Government Money Market	Α	N/A	\$ 211,627
U.S. Government Securities:			
United States Treasury Note	AAA	1-6 years	39,485
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	AAA	5 - 30 years	112,283
External Investment Pools:			
SDFIT	Unrated		361,794
Total Investments			\$ 725,189

#### Credit Risk:

State law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of December 31, 2009, the City's investment in SDFIT pool was unrated.

The South Dakota Public Fund Investment Trust (SDFIT) is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representation from municipalities, City districts and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT money market account (GCR) is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to each account on a monthly basis.

#### Custodial Credit Risk;

The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2009, none of the City's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk:

The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### (2) Deposits and Investments (Concluded)

### Assignment of Investment Income:

State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The City's policy per ordinance is to credit all income from investments to the fund making the investment and then transferring the cash to the general fund for spending purposes, except for the library fund.

#### (3) Deferred Revenue

Under the modified-accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Receivables are considered available if they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Revenues are deferred when the asset recognition criteria have been met, but the revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Deferred revenues consist primarily of delinquent property taxes receivable and special assessments receivable.

#### (4) Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied on or before October 1 and payable in two installments before April 30 and October 31 of the following year. The county bills and collects the taxes and remits them to the City. The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

### (5) Long-Term Debt

Primary Government:	Balance 1/1/2009	Earned/ Used/ Borrowings Repaymen		Balance 12/31/2009	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 202,651	\$ -	e 22.40 <i>c</i>	Φ 100.166	
Tax Incremental District #1	189,282		\$ 22,486	\$ 180,165	\$ 5,852
Special Assessment Bonds	•	-	17,827	171,455	52,003
	139,602	-	20,746	118,856	21,696
Compensated Absences	3,276	7,949	3,803	7,422	7,422
Total Governmental Activities	534,811	7,949	64,862	477,898	86,973
Business-type Activities: Water Revenue Bonds	202.000				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	903,000	•	8,308	894,692	9,346
State Revolving Fund Loans	138,382	-	8,187	130,195	8,605
Rural Development Loan	30,738	•	3,686	27,052	3,839
Compensated Absences	1,200	2,509	117	3,592	3,592
Total Business-Type Activities	1,073,320	2,509	20,298	1,055,531	25,382
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,608,131	\$ 10,458	\$ 85,160	\$ 1,533,429	\$ 112,355

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

# (5) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Long-term debt at December 31, is comprised of the following:	
Revenue Bonds	<u>2009</u>
Rural Development Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2007; bears interest at 4.375 percent; due in monthly installments of \$4,028 through January 2048. Financed through the Water Fund.	\$ 894,692
Sales Tax Revenue Bond, Series 2004; bears interest at 4.375 percent; due in monthly installments of \$1,267 through June 2044. Financed through the General Fund.	180,165
Special Assessments: Special Assessment Bond, Series 2004; bears interest at 4.57 percent; due in annual installments of \$27,127 through June 2014. Financed through the Debt Service Fund.	118,856
Tax Incremental Financing Notes:  Tax Incremental District #1; bears interest at 8 percent; due in varying installments within 30 days of property tax collection from the county. Repayment is limited to incemental property taxes collected. Financed through the TIF #1 Debt Service Fund.	171,455
State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds: State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds, 2001; bears interest at 5 percent; due in quarterly installments of \$3,739 through July 2021. Financed through the Sewer Fund.	130,195
Loan: Rural Development Loan, 2006; bears interest at 4.375 percent; due in monthly installments of \$413 through April 2016. Financed through the Sewer Fund.	27.052
The state of the s	27,052 1,522,415
	1,022,110
Compensated Absences General Fund	
Library Fund	6,361
Water Fund	1,061
Sewer Fund	1,852
	1,740
Total Compensated Absences	11,014
Total Long-Term Debt S	1,533,429

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

# (5) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009, except for compensated absences are as follows:

	Reveni	ue Bo	Bonds Special Asse			sses	sments	TID #1			
	Interest	F	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal
2010	\$ 47,856	\$	15,198	\$	5,432	\$	21,696	\$	10,409	\$	52,003
2011	46,199		16,853		4,440		22,687		8,212		67,912
2012	45,561		17,493		3,403		23,724		2,047		51,540
2013	44,679		18,376		2,319		24,808		-		-
2014	43,865		19,189		1,186		25,941		-		_
2015-2019	184,566		130,704		-		-		-		-
2020-2024	166,234		149,036		-		-		-		-
2025-2029	143,811		104,662		_		-		-		-
2030-2034	119,566		122,114		-		-		-		-
2035-2039	89,756		151,924		-		-		-		-
2040-2044	52,688		188,992		-		-		-		-
2045-2048	 10,124		140,314		-		-		-		-
Total	\$ 994,905	\$ 1	,074,855	\$	16,780	\$	118,856	\$	20,668	\$	171,455

	State R	le vo l	ving	ring Loan				Total			
	<u>Interest</u>		Principal		<u>Interest</u>	]	Principal		Interest		Principal
2010	\$ 6,456	\$	8,605	\$	1,117	\$	3,839	\$	71,270	\$	101,341
2011	6,123		8,932		946		4,010		65,920		120,394
2012	5,568		9,387		766		4,190		57,345		106,334
2013	5,090		9,865		579		4,377		52,667		57,426
2014	4,588		10,368		384		4,572		50,023		60,070
2015-2019	14,456		60,319		543		6,066		199,565		197,089
2020-2024	1,261		22,719		-		-		167,495		171,755
2025-2029	-		-		-		-		143,811		104,662
2030-2034	-		-		_		•		119,566		122,114
2035-2039	-		-		-		-		89,756		151,924
2040-2044	-		-		-		-		52,688		188,992
2045-2048	-		-		-	_	-		10,124		140,314
Total	\$ 43,542	\$	130,195	\$	4,335	\$	27,054	\$ 1	,080,230	\$	,522,415

The City has restricted cash and investments of \$80,525 at December 31, 2009, in accordance with debt covenants.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (5) Long-Term Debt (Concluded)

#### Tax Increment Financing District (TID) Liabilities

Tax increment financing is a method of financing improvements and development in an area which has been determined to be blighted according to criteria set forth in SDCL 11-9. In some instances, the City pledges future tax revenues generated by the tax increment district to acquire public improvements within the established Tax Increment District which were constructed by a private developer.

It is a specific condition of the developer's agreement and a condition of the City's obligation that all sums payable shall be limited to the proceeds of the positive tax increment. It is also specifically agreed that the City has made no representation that the proceeds from such funds shall be sufficient to retire the indebtedness incurred by the developer to construct the public improvements.

#### **Business-type Activities**

The City has pledged future revenues of the Water Fund and Sewer Fund for the retirement of debt issues associated with those funds through the maturity dates listed above. All debt secured by pledged revenues funded capital projects and improvements. The current principal balance plus interest at the stated applicable rate over the life of the debt represents the amount of future revenue pledged. Below is a comparison by fund of principal and interest payments and total pledged revenue for the current year.

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund
Current Year Principal and Interest	\$47,642	\$19,910
Pledged Revenue	\$194,019	\$162,494

#### (6) Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2009, were as follows:

	T	ransfers	Transfers			
Funds		ln		Out		
General Fund	\$	2,137	\$	-		
Additional Sales Tax Fund		-		155		
Economic Development Fund		_		463		
Debt Service Fund		-		193		
Water Fund		-		1,093		
Sewer Fund		-		233		
Total Transfers	\$	2,137	\$	2,137		

Transfers are used to move interest earnings from the fund that earned the revenue to the general fund in accordance with the policy adopted by the City.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

# (7) Changes in Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for year ending December 31 is as follows:

Governmental Activities: Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:		Balance 1/1/2009	4	<u>Additions</u>		<u>Deletions</u>		Balance 12/31/2009	
Land	\$	20,200	\$	_	\$	_	\$	20,200	
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated		20,200	<u> </u>			_	Ψ	20,200	
Capital Assets, being Depreciated: Buildings		214,000	-	<del> </del>		-			
Improvements Other Than Buildings		815,515		96,656		-		214,000	
Machinery and Equipment		344,578		12,500		_		912,171 357,078	
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated		1,374,093		109,156		<u>-</u>		1,483,249	
		-,-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		107,100		<del></del>		1,405,245	
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:									
Buildings		62,500		4,180		_		66,680	
Improvements Other Than Buildings		93,952		19,469		-		113,421	
Machinery and Equipment		254,596		20,735		_		275,331	
Total Accumulated Depreciation		411,048		44,384		-		455,432	
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net		963,045		64,772				1,027,817	
Total Governmental Capital Assets, Net	\$	983,245	\$	64,772	\$	_	\$	1,048,017	
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:									
Public Works							\$	22,476	
Culture and Recreation							Ψ	14,845	
Public Safety								7,063	
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental						······································	\$	44,384	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

### (7) Changes in Capital Assets (Continued)

Construction Work in Progress  Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated  Capital Assets, being Depreciated:  Buildings 1,510  Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,165  Machinery and Equipment 112		- \$ 46,589 46,589	\$ - -	\$	23,253
Construction Work in Progress  Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated  Capital Assets, being Depreciated:  Buildings 1,510  Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,167  Machinery and Equipment 112	- 4	46,589	F -	\$	22 252
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated  Capital Assets, being Depreciated:  Buildings 1,510  Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,167  Machinery and Equipment 112			-		43,433
Capital Assets, being Depreciated: Buildings 1,510 Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,166 Machinery and Equipment 112	3,253	46,589			46,589
Buildings 1,510 Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,16 Machinery and Equipment 112			-		69,842
Buildings 1,510 Improvements Other Than Buildings 3,16 Machinery and Equipment 112					
Machinery and Equipment 112	0,369	•	_		1,510,369
Machinery and Equipment 112	7,022	-	-		3,167,022
	2,998	-	-		112,998
	0,389	-	-		4,790,389
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:					
8	•	55,618	-		745,683
i	•	54,646	-		735,731
	9,993	7,666			87,659
Total Accumulated Depreciation 1,44	1,143 12	27,930	<u>-</u>		1,569,073
Total Business-type Activities Capital					
Assets, being Depreciated, Net 3,349	9,246 (12	27,930)			3,221,316
Total Business-type Capital Assets, Net \$ 3,372	2,499 \$ (8	31,341) \$	<u> </u>	\$	3,291,158
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:					
Water				_	
Sewer				\$	64,818
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-type				\$	64,818 63,112

Construction Work in Progress as of December 31, 2009, for business-type activities is for engineering costs for the Fillmore Street Trunk Sewer Project, which was funded by the Sewer Fund through current City funds. The City had entered into a contract with an engineer on the project as of year-end totaling \$120,952. The total project costs are estimated to be \$1.2 million funded by various loans and a grant.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (8) Retirement Plan -- South Dakota Retirement System

All full-time employees participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability and survivors' benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

General employees are required by state statute to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan, while public safety and judicial employees contribute 8 and 9 percent, respectively. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$16,103, \$15,612, and \$13,308, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

#### (9) Joint Venture

The City participates in a joint venture, known as the Northern Hills Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force, formed for the purpose of implementing and improving state and local drug law enforcement.

The members of the joint venture, each with 10 percent participation, are as follows:

Butte County
Lawrence County
Meade County
Spearfish City
Sturgis City

Newell City
Deadwood City
Belle Fourche City
Lead City
Whitewood City

The joint venture's governing board is composed of 10 representatives, who are the sheriffs from each county and the police chief for each municipality. The board is responsible for adopting the budget and setting service fees at a level adequate to fund the adopted budget.

The City retains no equity in the net assets of the joint venture, but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the joint venture in proportion to the relative participation described above.

Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Lawrence County Sheriff's Office.

#### (10) Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the City managed its risks as follows:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (10) Risk Management (Continued)

#### Employee Health Insurance:

The City carries health insurance coverage from Medica Choice, a commercial provider. The coverage includes a \$2,000,000 lifetime maximum payment per person. The Municipality pays a monthly premium to provide health insurance coverage for its employees.

The City does not carry additional health insurance coverage to pay claims in excess of this upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past few years.

#### Liability Insurance:

The City joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy, and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. The City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for police, fire, and vehicles.

The agreement with the SDPAA provides that the above coverages will be provided to a \$1,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance for claims in excess of \$250,000 to the upper limit. A portion of the member premiums are also allocated to a cumulative reserve fund. The City would be eligible to receive a refund for 100% of the amount allocated to the cumulative reserve fund. As of December 31, 2009, the City has a vested balance in the cumulative reserve fund of \$12,250.

The City carries a \$2,000 deductible for the police and fire coverage and \$100 to \$250 deductible for the vehicle coverage.

The City does not carry additional liability insurance coverage to pay claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

#### Worker's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (the Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to statutory limits in addition to a separate combined employer liability limit of \$2,000,000 per incident.

The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have never exceeded the liability coverage.

#### **Unemployment Benefits:**

The City provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.



## BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

		Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Budgetary Basis - <u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revent	ue				
	Taxes:				
311	General Property Taxes	\$ 163,323	\$ 163,323	\$ 152,798	\$ (10,525)
313	General Sales and Use Taxes	153,000	153,000	171,563	18,563
315	Amusement Taxes	168	168	168	-
319	Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	200	200	849	649
320	Licenses and Permits	4,500	4,500	4,006	(494)
	Intergovernmental Revenue:				
	State Shared Revenue:				
335.01	Bank Franchise Tax	500	500	586	86
335.03	Liquor Tax Reversion	5,000	5,000	5,129	129
335.04	Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	5,000	5,000	5,912	912
335.1	Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	9,000	9,000	7,726	(1,274)
335.20	Other	20,000	20,000	22,861	2,861
	County Shared Revenue:	-	-		
338.02	County HBR Tax	1,500	1,500	819	(681)
	Charges for Goods and Services:				
344	Sanitation	33,000	33,000	37,032	4,032
345	Health	200	200	210	10
346	Culture and Recreation	6,000	6,000	1,749	(4,251)
349	Other	500	500	8,136	7,636
	Fines and Forfeits:				
351	Court Fines and Costs	400	400	300	(100)
359	Other	-	-	35	35
	Miscellaneous Revenue:				
361	Earnings on Deposits and Investments	5,000	5,000	1,217	(3,783)
367	Contributions and Donations	-	-	15,246	15,246
368	Liquor Operating Agreement Income	87,400	87,400	95,140	7,740
369	Miscellaneous Revenue		-	30,492	30,492
Total R	levenue	494,691	494,691	561,974	67,283

# CITY OF WHITEWOOD BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

GENERAL FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis - Actual	Va riance
Expenditures	<u></u>			<del></del>
General Government:				
411 Legislative	48,110	63,210	61,784	1,426
412 Executive	3,975	3,975	3,935	40
413 Elections	600	600	9	591
414 Financial Administration	54,590	54,590	44,262	10,328
419 Other	24,300	24,300	20,503	3,797
Public Safety:				
421 Police	172,680	172,680	162,403	10,277
422 Fire	2,000	2,000	80	1,920
423 Protective Inspection	5,550	5,850	5,497	353
Public Works:				
431 Highways and Streets	63,440	301,440	285,470	15,970
432 Sanitation	33,000	36,000	35,431	569
Culture and Recreation:				
452 Parks	39,290	56,290	52,188	4,102
Conservation and Development:				
465 Economic Development and Assistance	300	300	300	-
470 Debt Service	31,520	31,520	31,518	2
499 Liquor Operating Agreements	73,200	73,200	64,355	8,845
Total Expenditures	552,555	825,955	767,735	58,220
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(57,864)	(331,264)	(205,761)	125,503
Other Financing Sources:				
390 Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1,637	1,637
511 Transfers In		<del></del>	2,137	2,137
Total Other Financing Sources		<u> </u>	3,774	3,774
Net Change in Fund Balance	(57,864)	(331,264)	(201,987)	129,277
Fund Balance - December 31, 2008	437,146	437,146	437,146	-
Fund Balance - December 31, 2009	\$ 379,282	\$ 105,882	\$ 235,159	\$ 129,277

The acompanying notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this statement.

## BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE LIBRARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Original <u>Budget</u>			Final Budget	В	udgetary Basis - <u>Actual</u>	v	<u>a riance</u>
Revenue								
Taxes:								
310 Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	58,400	\$	58,400	\$	61,320	\$	2,920
Charges for Goods and Services:								
346 Culture and Recreation				-		354		354
Miscellaneous Revenue:								
361 Earnings on Deposits and Investments		+		-		223		223
369 Miscellaneous Revenue:		-		-		95		95
Total Revenue		58,400		58,400		61,992		3,592
Expenditures								
Culture and Recreation:								
455 Library		58,400		61,400		57,788		3,612
Total Expenditures		58,400		61,400		57,788		3,612
Net Change in Fund Balance				(3,000)		4,204		7,204
Fund Balance - December 31, 2008		30,312		30,312		30,312		-
Fund Balance - December 31, 2009	\$	30,312	\$	27,312	\$	34,516	\$	7,204

The acompanying notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this statement.

## BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ADDITIONAL SALES TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		Budgetary Basis - <u>Actual</u>		<u>Variance</u>	
Revenue								
Taxes:								
313 General Sales and Use Taxes	\$	7,500	\$	7,500	\$	11,222	\$	3,722
Miscellaneous Revenue:								
361 Earnings on Deposits and Investments				-		155		155
Total Revenue		7,500		7,500		11,377		3,877
Expenditures  Conservation and Development:  465 Economic Development and Assistance		8,000		8,000				8,000
Total Expenditures		8,000		8,000		-		8,000
Other Financing Uses 391.1 Transfers Out				-		(155)		(155)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(500)		(500)		11,222		11,722
Fund Balance - December 31, 2008		51,659		51,659		51,659		-
Fund Balance - December 31, 2009	\$	51,159	\$	51,159	\$	62,881	\$	11,722

The accompanying notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this statement.

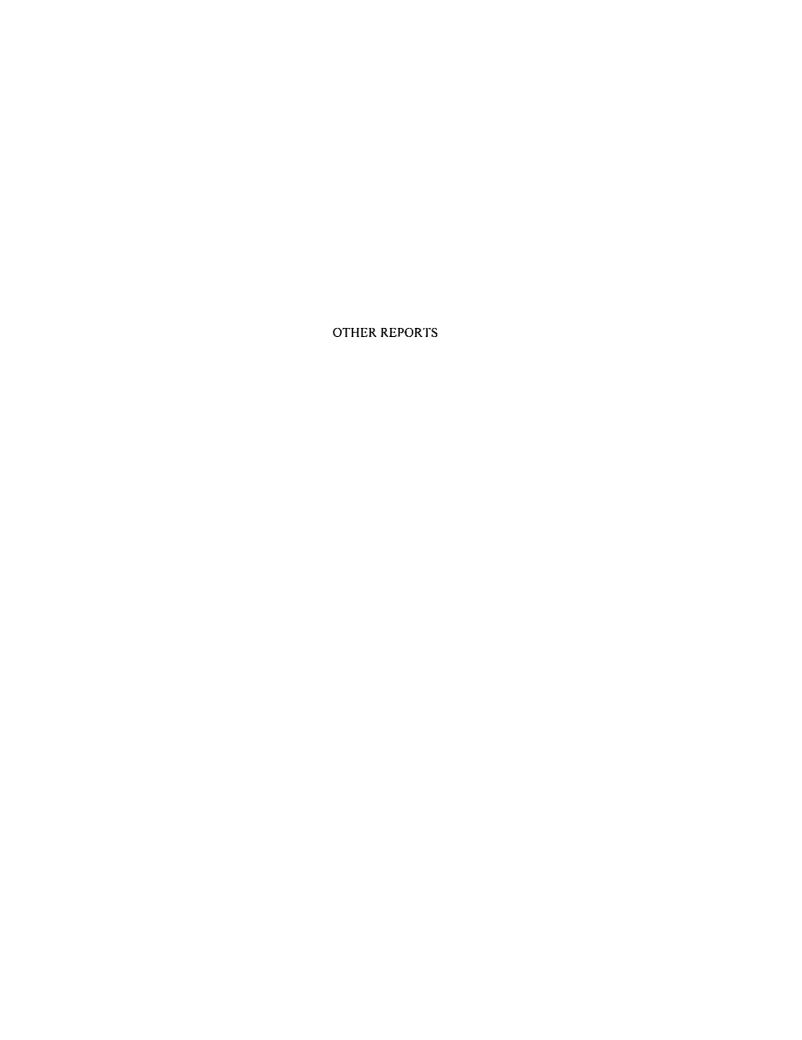
# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### (1) Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the governing board introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the governing board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual disbursements for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in item number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed five percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the governing board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- 5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the governing board.
- 6. The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2009.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund, special revenue funds, projects funds and debt service funds. No budget was prepared for the Economic Development Fund due to limited activity in 2009.
- 8. Budgets for the general fund and major special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with the modified-cash basis of accounting, except for the following:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new fire truck would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances; however, in the Budgetary RSI Schedule, the purchase of a fire truck would be reported as an expenditure of the Public Safety/Fire Department function of government, along with all other current Fire Department related expenditures.



810 Quincy Street P.O. Box 3140, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709 Telephone (605) 342-5630 • e-mail: ktllp@ktllp.com

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City Council
City of Whitewood
Whitewood, South Dakota

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Whitewood (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Auditor's Comments and Closing Conference we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Auditor's Comments and Closing Conference Part B Findings #2006-5, 2006-6, 2006-7 and 2008-1 to be material weaknesses.

## Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Auditor's Comments and Closing Conference. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the City Council, others within the City, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be, and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties. However, as required by South Dakota Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

December 15, 2010

# AUDITOR'S COMMENTS AND CLOSING CONFERENCE DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### A. Status of Prior Audit Findings and Recommendations

#### Finding No. 2006-5: Segregation of Duties

- 1. All Finance Office employees continue to receive cash, but the City has adopted a policy of only the Finance Officer adjusting customer accounts and, on a quarterly basis, the Assistant Finance Officer generates a report of all customer adjustments and the Council is reviewing this listing per review of the Council minutes. The policy was not adopted until mid-year; therefore, the finding has been repeated and the corrective action plan acknowledges that the policy has been adopted.
- 2. The Assistant Finance Officer is reviewing the signed checks against the approved claims listing, but the checks are then being returned to the Finance Officer to be mailed. Though, the cancelled checks are being reviewed by a member of the City Council. A member of the City Council did not begin reviewing the cancelled checks until mid-year; therefore, the finding has been repeated and the corrective action plan acknowledges that the review process has been adopted.

#### Finding No. 2006-6: Financial Statement Preparation

The City again in the current year requested the auditor to prepare the financial statements for the City. Therefore, the finding has been repeated in the current year.

#### Finding No. 2006-7: Internal Control over Significant Accounts

The auditor again in the current year proposed material audit adjustments. Therefore, the finding has been repeated in the current year.

#### Finding No. 2008-1: Internal Control Deficiencies

- 1. The City specified the effective date of a sewer rate change in the ordinance adopted in the current year. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 2. The City has adopted a policy in the current year to contact all customers with restricted meters to verify an accurate usage prior to billing. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 3. The City has adopted a policy in the current year to only change the status of an account to inactive when the balance has been paid in full or turned over to a collection agency. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 4. The City has adopted a policy as noted above regarding adjustments to customer accounts and Council review of such adjustments. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 5. The Finance Officer is allocating employee related expenses consistently with the allocation of the employee's time to the various funds and departments. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 6. The Finance Officer is posting expense to the coverage period. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 7. The Finance Officer is tracking all building permits issued on a monthly basis and issues one check monthly for payment to the building inspector. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 8. The City adopted a policy to compensate public safety employees for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week at their regular hourly rates. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 9. The City Council has approved allocations of employees time based on estimated amounts of time spent working for the various funds and departments, but the time allocations are not supported by actual time studies. Therefore, the finding is repeated in part in the current year.
- 10. The subsidiary listing of the customer utility deposits agreed to the general ledger in the current year within \$150, an immaterial amount. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 11. The library still does not keep a detailed record of the immaterial late fee and revenue collected, nor does it record the expenses the cash is being used for. Amount is not considered significant and therefore finding has not been repeated in the current year.

# AUDITOR'S COMMENTS AND CLOSING CONFERENCE (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### A. Status of Prior Audit Findings and Recommendations (Continued)

#### Finding No. 2008-1: Internal Control Deficiencies (Continued)

- 12. The Finance Officer is reviewing the health insurance accrual following each premium payment and the accrual was properly cleared out at year-end. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.
- 13. The accounts payable balance is being recorded as a result of a general journal entry based on the amounts paid subsequent to year-end that relate to expenses of the prior year. Finding is no longer applicable and therefore has not been repeated in the current year.

#### Finding No. 2008-2: Budget Trial Balances and Budgetary Overdraft

The budget trial balance in the current year was within \$500 of the 2009 Appropriation Ordinance plus Supplemental Appropriation. The difference is immaterial. Additionally, there were no budgetary overdrafts noted in the current year as there were supplemental appropriations approved in the current year to cover expenditure overages. Finding has been resolved and is therefore not repeated in the current year.

#### B. Current Year Audit Findings and Recommendations

#### Control Deficiencies Considered to be Material Weaknesses

### Finding No. 2006-5: Segregation of Duties

#### Conditions:

- 1. All Finance Office employees receive cash from customers and all employees are able to post adjustments to customer accounts, which are currently not being reviewed.
- 2. The Finance Officer is the one entering invoices, preparing the claims listing, preparing the checks, signing and mailing checks. Additionally, no one is reviewing the cancelled checks.

Criteria and Effect: As a result of the above, an inadequate segregation of duties exists for the cash receipts and disbursement processes.

#### Recommendations:

- 1. We recommend that a report including all adjustments to customer accounts be generated by the Assistant Finance Officer and reviewed by a member of the City Council at least monthly.
- 2. We recommend that the Assistance Finance Officer prepare the claims listing and mail the checks and that the Finance Officer and a member of the City Council review the cancelled checks.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: The recommendations were implemented during 2009 and will continue to be enforced.

## Finding No. 2006-6: Financial Statement Preparation

Condition: We were requested to draft the audited financial statements and related footnote disclosures, as part of our regular audit services. Ultimately, it is management's responsibility to provide for the preparation of the City's statements and footnotes, and the responsibility of the auditor to determine the fairness of presentation of those statements. From a practical standpoint, we do both for the City at the same time in connection with our audit. This is not unusual for us to do this with municipalities of your size.

Criteria and Effect: It is our responsibility to inform the Council that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that could have been prevented or detected by the City's management.

# AUDITOR'S COMMENTS AND CLOSING CONFERENCE (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### B. Current Year Audit Findings and Recommendations (Continued)

#### Control Deficiencies Considered to be Material Weaknesses (Continued)

#### Finding No. 2006-6: Financial Statement Preparation (Continued)

Recommendation: As in prior years, we have instructed management to review a draft of the auditor prepared financials in detail for their accuracy, we have answered any questions they might have, and we have encouraged research of any accounting guidance in connection with the adequacy and appropriateness of classification and disclosure in your statements. We are satisfied that the appropriate steps have been taken to provide the City with the completed financial statements. It is the responsibility of management and the City Council to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: The City is willing to accept the risk associated with this situation.

#### Finding No. 2006 – 7: Internal Control over Significant Accounts

Condition: During the course of our engagement, we proposed material audit adjustments that resulted in a \$81,408 increase in net assets. Adjustments included adjusting debt to actual, recording construction in progress, reversing prior year accounts payable and accounts receivable, and recording additional accounts receivable. There were immaterial unrecorded adjusting journal entries that would have resulted in \$2,513 decrease in net assets.

Criteria and Effect: These adjustments would not have been identified as a result of the City's existing internal controls, and therefore could have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City's operations be continually reviewed for potential changes in the accounting processes so that the appropriate journal entries can be made throughout the year. The balance sheet accounts should be adjusted to actual at year-end.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: The City finance officer will be diligent in the year-end closing process to properly adjust balance sheet accounts.

#### Finding No. 2008-1: Internal Control Deficiencies

Conditions: Deficiencies were noted in internal accounting control and record keeping resulting in a diminished assurance that transactions were properly executed and recorded and that assets were properly safeguarded. The following deficiencies in internal accounting control and record keeping were noted:

## **Disbursement Process**

1. Of the 14 disbursements tested, we noted four instances of misclassification of expenditures to include (a) three amounts that were expensed which should have been included as construction in progress at year-end based on the type of the expenditures and capitalization policies of the City and (b) one item that was allocated over three different funds but was an expenditure of only one fund.

#### Payroll Process

2. No actual time studies have been periodically performed to substantiate the allocations of employees' time to various funds and/or expense functions.

Criteria and Effect: These deficiencies resulted in diminished assurance that transactions were properly executed and recorded.

# AUDITOR'S COMMENTS AND CLOSING CONFERENCE (CONCLUDED) DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### B. Current Year Audit Findings and Recommendations (Concluded)

Control Deficiencies Considered to be Material Weaknesses (Concluded)

Finding No. 2008-1: Internal Control Deficiencies (Continued)

#### Recommendations:

- 1. We recommend that expenses are included in construction in progress if in accordance with the City's capitalization policy and expenses are allocated based on the departments that the expenses impact.
- 2. We recommend that the allocations of time approved by the City Council be periodically substantiated by actual time studies performed.

Response/Corrective Action Plans: The City finance officer will closely monitor expense allocations and annually review construction in progress activity. The City will begin performing time studies at least annually or when an employee's job responsibilities substantially change.